

Werk

Label: Abstract

Jahr: 1959

PURL: https://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?31311157X_0084|log133

Kontakt/Contact

[Digizeitschriften e.V.](#)
SUB Göttingen
Platz der Göttinger Sieben 1
37073 Göttingen

✉ info@digizeitschriften.de

жество, проекция которого на плоскость $E[z; z \in E_{r+1}, z_k = 0]$ имеет r -мерную меру нуль. (Точная формулировка этих предположений приведена в отд. 11 и 8.)

В этих предположениях множество H_A имеет $(r + 1)$ -мерную меру нуль и множество $(\bar{A})_x$ является для почти всех $x \in E_r$ соединением конечного числа сегментов. Если, далее, f — такая непрерывная функция на \bar{A} , что $f(x, y)$ является для почти всех $x \in E_r$ абсолютно непрерывной функцией переменного y на $(\bar{A})_x$, то имеет место формула (22).

Отсюда непосредственно вытекает теорема Гаусса-Остроградского в формулировке, приведённой в отделе 12.

Summary

NOTE ON THE GAUSS-OSTROGRADSKI FORMULA

JOSEF KRÁL, Praha

(Received 7/VI 1958)

Let k, r be positive integers, $1 \leq k \leq r + 1$. Given $x = [x_1, \dots, x_r] \in E_r$ and $y \in E_1$ we put $[x, y] = [x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}, y, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_r]$. If A is a set in E_{r+1} we define $A_x = E[y; y \in E_1, [x, y] \in A]$. $D_k f$ will stand for the partial derivative of the function f with respect to the k -th variable.

Let A be a bounded set in E_{r+1} and let us denote by \bar{A}, H_A the closure and the boundary of A respectively. Further, let $\mathfrak{S} = \{\varphi\}$ be a countable system of mappings into \bar{A} , each φ being defined on a domain $G_\varphi \subset E_r$. Every $\varphi \in \mathfrak{S}$ is assumed to possess certain properties which imply, in particular, the existence of the k -th coordinate $w_k(t, \varphi)$ of the normal vector associated with φ for almost every $t \in G_\varphi$. A further assumption is made that $\{\varphi(G_\varphi)\}$ ($\varphi \in \mathfrak{S}$) is a special covering of $H_A - Z$, Z being a set having the projection of r -dimensional measure zero onto the hyperplane $E[z; z \in E_{r+1}, z_k = 0]$. (A precise formulation of these assumptions is given in sections 11 and 8.)

Under these hypotheses H_A is of $(r + 1)$ -dimensional measure zero, $(\bar{A})_x$ being equal to the union of a finite system of segments for almost every $x \in E_r$. Moreover, if f is a continuous function on \bar{A} such that $f(x, y)$ appears to be absolutely continuous on $(\bar{A})_x$ with respect to y for almost every $x \in E_r$, we have the equality (22).

Hence it follows immediately the Gauss-Ostrogradski theorem as it is stated in section 12.